

abled to ride about one hundred rods, with the assistance of his brother to support him, when he fell, and soon after expired.

An express was dispatched to town by a person who saw the occurrence. The General directed a detachment to be sent for the body, as also for witnesses. Several persons appeared before the Council in the evening, when the above facts were elicited.

Mr. B. was a person of very exemplary character, formerly from Ohio. He was forty-two years of age, a gentleman of large property, and leaves a devoted wife to mourn his loss. His body will be exposed to the public to-morrow.

Intelligence confirming the report that Gen. Pomeroy was again arrested, and was now detained in the enemy's camp, reached town from a reliable source. It is said that it required the utmost exertion to preserve him from being lynched and hung upon the spot.

Just at night the citizens passed thro' a review, after which they formed in a hollow square, and were addressed by Col. Lane, Gen. Robinson and Maj. G. W. Smith. Our grievances were detailed at length, and the people urged to moderation. They begged of every man to use all the power and influence of which he was possessed to prevent a resort upon those who were practicing their barbarities upon us. Col. Lane stated that he had received through the hands of Lieut. Tucker, a message from J. Burns, of Missouri, a commanding officer with the enemy, in the shape of a package, enclosing the limb of a tree, wrapped around with hemp.

The people were clamorous for Martial Law. They claimed that they were at all times subject to assassinations; that spies were hourly in camp; our arms were being stolen, and property taken from us in day-light, and yet we had no mode of redress.

The officers seemed to desire that this condition of affairs should be deferred until negotiations should be ended with the Governor, as a letter had been received from him stating that he desired an interview. He had promised to be in town on the following morning.

There was no appearance of the mob and the day closed by planting a double guard, and sending another express, under the cover of night, to the States for help.

FRIDAY MORNING a committee of the citizens was deputed to wait upon Gov. Shannon, and bring him into town.—They left upon their mission and returned about two o'clock in the afternoon.

In the meantime the body of Mr. Barber was brought in, and exposed to the public in one of the rooms of the Free State Hotel. Those who looked upon his cold and ghastly form pledged themselves anew before heaven that they would drive the demon, who could commit such barbarities in the name of law, from the Territory, or they would die in the attempt. It was with difficulty the officers could restrain the citizens from rushing upon the enemy at once. And when the disconsolate widow and neighbors arrived soon after, and joined their lamentations with the grief and anger of the populace, the public can well conceive our condition for the time being.

"Must we remain, surrounded by invaders, and allow every person who chances to be alone pursuing his ordinary avocations, to be cut down, without defending himself?" was the inquiry of all.

The Council conferred on Gen. Robinson and Col. Lane full authority to negotiate with the Governor, and they retired with him, and remained in session till night, when a party accompanied him back to camp, with a promise that he would return the next morning.

Some ladies left town in a carriage in the morning, and drove ten miles through the besieged country, for the purpose of procuring lead and gun powder known to be in the vicinity. The object was accomplished, though they were stopped and questioned as to the purpose of their mission. Giving evasive answers they were allowed to proceed.

The enemy continued to increase in numbers, and it was said they equaled twelve hundred persons, all armed to the teeth, each with a rifle or double-barreled shot-gun, a bowie-knife, a pair of revolvers, and many of them with sabres and cavalry swords.

Prior to leaving Missouri they broke into the State Arsenal, at Liberty, and robbed it of every variety of war implements, and these were the weapons which were brought against the people of the Territory. Nearly every man in the enemy's camp was mounted, and parties were constantly scouring the country, everywhere committing depredations on the unoffending inhabitants.

About noon Mr. JOHN BROWN, an aged gentleman from Essex county, N. Y., who has been a resident of the Territory for several months, arrived with four of his sons—leaving several others at home sick—bringing a quantity of arms with him, which were placed in his hands by eastern friends for the defence of the cause of freedom. Having more than he could well use to advantage, a portion of them were placed in the hands of those who were more destitute. A company was organized and the command given to Mr. B. for the real he had exhibited in the cause of freedom both before and since his arrival in the Territory.

Night came, and double guards were again placed around the town, and every necessary precaution used to prevent a surprise. The late outrages showed the character of the enemy we had to deal with, and their utter disregard of humanity unless they chanced to look upon human bondage with gratification.

SATURDAY MORNING was full of life and interest. New parties were constantly arriving, and the additional breastworks thrown up along Massachusetts street during the past night made the town present a formidable appearance.—The morning reveille brought hundreds of armed men into the street, all eager to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon their countrymen. The fathers of the revolution never had juster cause, or felt more determined to redress their grievances, than did those who were assembled on this occasion. They looked back upon indignities which had been heaped

upon them from the first settlement of the Territory down to the present; they saw themselves divested of every legal right, and determined that if an opportunity was given they would make their invaders leave the Territory or bite the dust. They could not conceive that the people of Missouri had any business here, and they resolved they should not remain though ten times more numerous than they were.

It was near noon when Gov. Shannon again appeared, with Col. Boon of Westport, Mo., and one or two others from that State as an escort. Negotiations were again entered into, and it was near night before he retired, with his work still unfinished, but the basis of a settlement was agreed upon.

Rumors arrived in town of another murder on the Wakarusa, and of numerous arrests. The intelligence was confirmed that Gen. Pomeroy was held a prisoner in the enemy's camp, besides some seven or eight others.

As the settlement approached completion the danger of violence increased.—Our people felt secure so long as the myrmidons of the slave power were restrained by legal officers; but it was apprehended that as soon as they were discharged they would then come upon us in the shape of a mob, and then our streets must flow with blood. The Governor even expressed anxiety on this subject and protracted the negotiations with the hope that government troops would arrive to prevent a collision. The invaders from Mo. had come here, not for their love of law and order, but for their hatred of free State men, or "abolitionists," as they are pleased to term us; and many declared they would never leave until the Free State Hotel was demolished, the Herald of Freedom office was submerged in the Kansas river, and its editor following suit, and Sharp's rifles were given up.

The body of Mr. Barber was buried temporarily this morning.

Foraging parties were sent out through the day, strongly armed, and every preparation was kept up for a siege. The wind began to rise and by night it had increased to a perfect gale, and great difficulty was found to procure and station guards.

Gen. Robinson and Col. Lane accompanied the Governor back to his camp.—In consequence of the low temperature of the atmosphere and the high winds, the guard were frequently relieved and few were kept on duty.

Some one hundred and fifty of the enemy were reported as on the opposite side of the river, all of whom were mounted. They were said to be stationed there to prevent accessions to our numbers from that direction.

Mr. Grover came in, bringing the news that Mr. Parrot and some others making their way from Leavenworth to this point, had been cut off, and were held as prisoners, and to cut off a retreat in case of an attack.

Mr. Garvey of the Freeman, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Mitchell, on their way from Topeka, were taken and carried to Leavenworth, and treated as prisoners, as was Dr. Cutler of Doniphan, who was forced near fifty miles out of his route to appear before an armed mob of "border ruffians."

The house of Mr. Walker, residing on the California road, seven miles west of Lawrence, was entered in the night time, by about thirty pro-slavery persons, who drove the inmates away; ripped open beds and committed all sorts of depredations. Finding no one on whom to inflict their hate, they set the stacks of hay on fire, belonging to Mr. W., and retired.

A prisoner escaped from the camp at Franklin, and stated that Gen. Pomeroy, Asa Allen, Mr. Mott, and several others were there as prisoners. He gave full information of their doings, numbers, &c. He was impressed into the services of the marauders because of his being a pro-slavery man; but he declared he was one no more. Moderate pro-slavery men all around us come to us for protection, and declared that the invaders were cut-throats and murderers.

The enemy exhibited a black, piratical flag, destitute of the skull and cross-bones, and declared that in their fight with the "abolitionists" they would battle under that banner. A flag of this description was exhibited at their camp on the Wakarusa, as well as on the opposite side of the Kansas.

They also showed a flag with a lone star upon it, and declared their determination to raise that when the Yankees were out of the way.

The anxiety of Gov. Shannon was apparently whosoever him. He had set out to raise the wind, but he had got up a whirlwind; and it was believed to be beyond the influence of human power to stay it. The Stringfellow was in camp laboring constantly to drive the mob against Lawrence, while Darryl Atkinson, the renegade Senator, was laboring to keep the men under the direction of their officers.

SUNDAY MORNING was extremely cold and continued so through the day.—Three prisoners were brought in at an early hour, armed with rifles, a pair of Col's cavalry pistols, besides side-arms and bowie-knives, as also long swords.—They looked like demons as they were. They had been taken at a house a mile out of town, which they had entered after driving the inmates away. They had hitched their horses, one of which proved to belong to one of our citizens—he having been robbed of it the night previous—and entered the house, as they claimed, to warm themselves. There is no doubt they had left their camp with the view of assassinating Gen. Robinson and Col. Lane, but fortunately missed them and fell prisoners into our hands.

The negotiations were renewed with Gov. Shannon, and finally completed, the substance of which was communicated to the people by the Governor. The settlement was received with satisfaction, and yet the terms were not coincided in so fully as many supposed it would be. It was apparent the Governor was in bad odor, as several attempts to get up cheers in his favor proved a failure, though no insult was shown him.

Col. Lane followed, and was loudly cheered. He assured the public there had been no concession of honor, and

that the people of Lawrence and Kansas at large would cheerfully acquiesce in the terms of the settlement as soon as they could learn particulars.

Gen. Robinson was also loudly cheered, and congratulated the people on account of the settlement.

Col. Lane hoped no man would leave the place until the drunken and infuriated mob were beyond the limits of the Territory. The people pledged themselves to remain, and sleep upon their arms, and give the marauders a warm reception if they attempted to infringe upon the town, or the rights of the people.

Gen. Pomeroy, Mr. Allen, and others, arrived, who had been detained several days as prisoners. The former gave a detailed account of his arrest, and of his tearing up the papers placed in his hands by the Council of Safety, to be presented to the people of the States, to the President and Congress, in regard to our grievances, and the throwing of the same into the Kansas river, when fording it on his way to the camp.

G. F. Warren, of Leavenworth, was six days a prisoner among them, and was at first mistaken for the editor of the Herald of Freedom. He looks rather worse for wear.

Preparations were made by the mob at Leavenworth to hang Mr. Garvey before he was released, but he was saved through the interposition of the officers.

The day closed by Gov. Shannon's giving Gen. Robinson and Col. Lane each a commission, and clothing them with full power to preserve the peace in the vicinity, and to use the volunteer force at their command for that purpose.

Eleven full companies of fifty-four each were duly registered on the part of the citizens, besides the cavalry and artillery companies, and numberless persons who were not enrolled, but held themselves in readiness to fight where they could be most effective, when occasion should demand. It is probable there were not less than eight hundred efficient men ready for service at any moment.—Besides these, many of the women were determined on shouldering the musket and fighting for their homes, and all they held dear. Scarcely any left town, and to their credit be it said, not a particle of fear was exhibited by them during any period of the excitement; on the contrary, many of them took lessons in the use of the revolver, and with those instruments strapped to their persons were ready for their aid at any time.

The men stood firm, and we are confident a majority would have preferred the arbitrament of the sword to a settlement with the pen.

A collision was determined upon by the ladies on Monday night, and the day closed with guards again at their posts.

MONDAY MORNING the Governor left town. The officers of the several companies made out their reports and submitted them to the commanding officers. News of depredations were received from Leavenworth and vicinity and a party of horsemen were sent out to make observations.

In the afternoon the companies were mustered and passed under a review.

In the evening the Free State Hotel was illuminated, and every portion of it was alive with hilarity. Speeches from Gen. ROBINSON, Gen. LANE, Col. ROBERTS, JAS. CHRISTIAN, Esq., S. C. SMITH and many others were listened to, and cheer followed upon cheer in response to the patriotic sentiments which fell from the lips of the speakers. Never did we witness a collection of people where all were so truly happy as on this occasion. The gloom of two weeks ago contrasted so vividly with present circumstances that it could not but be a source of rejoicing. Looking down the vista of time, at the former period, a cloud was seen lowering over the American Union, from which it seemed a bolt would be hurled which would sunder it in atoms. That cloud was dispersed, and no wonder at the rejoicing, no wonder that patriotism found relief by making the welkin ring with peals of joy. The tear involuntarily found its place in the eye of many as they thought of the shrieks and lamentations of poor Mrs. BARBER as she gazed upon the prostrate and lifeless form of her dear husband in the same building on the Friday previous.

The assemblage did not disperse until near morning.

TUESDAY WAS full of animation. The soldiers were reviewed, and finally formed in a square and addressed by the commanding officers. Gen. LANE spoke as follows, being frequently applauded during the course of his remarks:—

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—You assembled to vindicate the right—to defend this city and the inhabitants of the Territory against threatened destruction.

Well and gallantly have you discharged that duty. The loss of war is no longer heard from the besieging army; they have returned across the border from whence they came; our fortifications are not demolished; those beautiful buildings still remain to ornament our city and accommodate our citizens. You still retain the rifles you know so well how to use. The Ladies—God bless them—are still among us to encourage manly and chivalric deeds by your industry, skill, courage and forbearance. In these fortifications, wrought as if by magic, you took your position, there determined never to surrender while a man was left alive to pull a trigger; with a desperate and wily foe almost in your very midst, you restrained your fire—determined to continue them in the wrong and compel them to commence hostilities—to take all the responsibility of a battle which you believed would shake the Union to its very basis. The besieging army had time to ascertain our true position—found that position just and honorable; that there was no good cause of complaint against us; and having marched into Kansas marched out again, leaving us occupying the identical position we did when the invasion was made.

While congratulating ourselves upon our success, let us not forget the gallant BARBER who fell in the discharge of his duty. He was a noble spirit, worthy of the cause for which he bled. Had he

fallen upon the battle field in manly combat we could not have complained. While we forgive we cannot forget his cowardly and brutal murder. Long may his manly bearing be remembered by all true men.

For the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to the position I hold, you have my thanks. The duties I was called upon to discharge were arduous. I have endeavored faithfully to discharge them; you are the judges as to the success of my efforts; to your decision I cheerfully submit.

From Major General Robinson I received that counsel and advice which characterizes him as a clear-headed, cool and trust-worthy commander. He is entitled to your confidence and esteem. The officers associated with us have discharged their duty and are entitled to your thanks and the thanks of the friends of human rights throughout the world. They are gallant spirits worthy of you and the cause in which they were engaged.

For days and weeks we were informed with the belief that our hands were to be imbued in the blood of our brethren, while we were determined manfully and to the death to defend our hearth-stones. Our hearts bled in contemplating the dreadful alternative. The fearful crisis is passed, and we earnestly hope, never to return. Our Missouri friends understand us and our cause better than when they came, and will not again permit themselves to be stirred up in anger against us.

That beloved Union, for the safety of which we trembled, will not again, we trust, be imperilled by a foreign force from a sister State invading our Territory. They must and will see the propriety and injustice of meddling in our affairs until they become our fellow citizens.

Before issuing that command which will disband you, I cannot but express the hope, that in rejoining your families and friends you will be received with a true soldier's welcome. You have written a page in Kansas history which eminently entitles you to it.

At the close of Gen. LANE's address he was vociferously cheered.

Gen. ROBINSON, as commander-in-chief, delivered the following, which was loudly applauded:—

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—In consequence of a "misunderstanding" on the part of the Executive of this Territory, the people of this vicinity have been menaced by a foreign foe, and our lives and property threatened with destruction. The citizens, guilty of no crime, rallied for the defense of their families, their property and their lives, and from all parts of the Territory the true patriots came up resolved to perish in the defense of their most sacred rights rather than submit to foreign dictation. Lawrence and her citizens were the first to be sacrificed, and most nobly have her neighbors come to her rescue. The moral strength of our position was such that even the "gates of hell" could not have prevailed against us, much less a foreign mob, and we gained a bloodless victory. Literally may it be said of our citizens, "they came, they saw, they conquered."

Selected as your commander, it becomes my cheerful duty to tender to you, fellow soldiers, the meed of praise so justly your due. Never did true men unite in a holier cause, and never did true bravery appear more conspicuous, than in the ranks of our little army—death before dishonor was visible in every countenance, and felt by every heart. Bloodless, though, the contest has been, there are not wanting instances of heroism worthy of a more chivalric age. To the experience, skill, and perseverance of the gallant Gen'l Lane, all credit is due for the thorough discipline of our forces, and the complete and extensive preparations for defense. His services cannot be overrated, and long may he live to wear the laurels so bravely won. Others are worthy of special praise for distinguished services, and all, both officers and privates, are entitled to the deepest gratitude of the people. In behalf of the citizens of Lawrence, in behalf of the ladies of Lawrence, in behalf of the children of Lawrence, in behalf of your fellow soldiers of Lawrence, and in my own behalf I thank you of the neighboring settlements for your prompt and manly response to our call for aid, and pledge you a like response to your signals of distress. The citizens who have left their homes to come to our assistance have suffered great privations and many discomforts and expenses, while the citizens of Lawrence have incurred heavy expenses, but all has been submitted to without a murmur and in a spirit worthy of a people engaged in a high and holy cause.

The war is ended, our duties are discharged, and it only remains for me with the warmest affection for every soldier in this conflict to bid you adieu and dismiss you to go again to the bosom of your families.

As Gen. ROBINSON closed six cheers were given him, but he had so far succeeded in arousing the feelings of the citizen-soldiers, that in spite of an effort to the contrary, the applause seemed to catch in the throat, and was difficult of utterance.

The Brigade of Kansas Volunteers were dismissed by Gen. LANE, and many took their departure immediately for their respective homes.

Companies from Topeka, Tecumseh, &c., were each escorted by the Lawrence Guards for some distance on the journey, and finally parted amid enthusiastic cheers.

In reviewing the causes of this war, and its termination, we cannot but congratulate the people of Kansas on the result. It was commenced by the Executive of the Territory; and the invaders were invited here in violation of all law and precedent. They came from a neighboring State, not to elect officers to represent us in Congress, as they have done on two former occasions—not to elect our legislative officers—not to enact our laws—but to enforce the laws enacted by their predecessors. They declared they would never return until Lawrence was wiped out of existence. Some were

content to demolish the Free State Hotel, hang Gens. Robinson and Lane, and take from us our Sharp's rifles. The editor of the Squatter Sovereign, in a leading editorial, stated that he was on his way to the scene of excitement, and "expected to wade through the blood of abolitionists waist deep" before his return. They have returned, and none of them have accomplished their hellish purpose. With the exception of poor BARBER, who was slain by the hand of an assassin, we yet live, and wield our rifles with as much vigor as formerly.

Besides this we have submitted to no concession save to join in an agreement with Gov. SHANNON that the invasion was brought about in consequence of a "misunderstanding" on the part of the Executive towards the people of Kansas.

The invaders have returned to Missouri to meet the scoffs and sneers of their neighbors who permitted themselves to be outraged by allowing a band of mercenaries to leave their State to meddle with the affairs of a sister Territory. Thanks, however, to a portion of the people of Missouri who sent a messenger to us tendering the services of four hundred men to repel the "border ruffians," with the assurance that the number should be augmented to any desirable number if the war was protracted. And thanks to those semi-barbarous Indian tribes who could not look on unmoved in such a crisis, but pledged to us every fighting man in their respective tribes to prevent depredations upon our persons and property.

To Gov. SHANNON, whom we first felt inclined to censure, we now extend the hand of pity. He allowed himself to be poisoned against the Free State people of the Territory before he had set foot upon our soil, and hence was more ready to believe the damnable tales which an Atchison and Stringfellow had set on foot for our injury. He came, learned the facts, and like an honorable man has done what he could to retract his steps. We thank him for at last awakening to a consciousness of duty, and only regret he had not done so before he shipwrecked his own character, and put us to such needless expense to repel an invasion.—Notwithstanding the war has cost our people so much toil, anxiety and treasure, yet we have no doubt all will feel recompensed in view of the fact that we have ascertained our strength, and of our abilities to defend ourselves against whatever odds.

Never were men more united, and never did they stand more determinedly to resist usurpation, and drive the invaders from the Territory, than on this occasion. All the argument, persuasion and command of our officers were absolutely required to prevent an attack upon the enemy's camp. It is possible they had superior numbers, but the one was fighting in defence of their wives, their children, their hearth-stones, and their family altars; the other was a besotted rabble, who left their homes in a neighboring State on a drunken revel, and who were glad for an excuse to return as soon as their casks of whisky were emptied.

A visit to the two camps would show in a moment the difference in the character of the two parties—one was sleeping off the fumes of intoxication, or crazy under the influence of strong drink. The other was cool and collected and waiting for an attack at any moment, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible in driving back the demons incarnate, who boasted they would slay the men and ravish our wives and daughters.

To the people of the free North, who only received the villainous reports of the marauders, and who gave no ear to their representations, but stood with rifle in hand and bayonet fixed, ready to charge upon the wretches in the rear, at a beck from us, we return our sincere thanks. We only ask them to watch the halls of Congress, and see that justice is done us in that quarter, and give us means to place a Sharp's rifle, or some other instrument of defence, in the hands of every settler, and we pledge them that they shall never have cause to blush for their sons and daughters in Kansas.—When the women are ready to throw themselves into the entrenchments and fight by the side of their husbands and brothers, do not believe their is danger of the subjugation of such a people.

We cannot close our report without thanking the people of Kansas Territory for their manly resistance to oppression. Each brave heart that throbbeth with such interest for two long weeks in Kansas, seemed stimulated with that noble sentiment from an American statesman:—"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." They were ready to do and dare at any moment, and had the blow been struck the end could only have been seen when the war-god had rolled together in deadly strife the millions inhabiting the valleys from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, and from the Arctostock to the banks of the Rio Grande.

To the officers a debt of gratitude is due from all. They labored day and night to prevent a collision, and at the same time to prepare for a successful resistance. It is impossible even in an article of this length to do justice, and where all did so well it may seem invidious to compliment individuals, and yet we cannot withhold the meed of praise from Major-Gen. ROBINSON, and Brig. Gen. LANE. The former was ever cool and collected, and showed no symptoms of excitement, however much pressed with duties. We have known him long and well, and yet we never knew his real worth until on the present occasion. He commanded the confidence and respect of all, and had any been inclined to falter, which we are happy to say was not the case, he would have restored courage and hope.

Of Gen. LANE, we cannot speak in too high terms. As a military commander he has added new laurels to his brow, although he previously wore a wreath well earned in the battles of Mexico.—He was at his post night and day, ever active, and as the constant adviser of the Major-General he rendered him essential service. It was at his instance the for-

tifications were erected, and the men organized for effective resistance. There is not a doubt that with the redoubts and means of defence so hastily thrown up, we could have repulsed a foe six times our superiors in numbers. Gen. LANE, having seen service, was the better qualified for the task imposed upon him. The people owe much to his intrepidity and gallantry.

We have trespassed upon the patience of the reader and excluded a large number of articles from this number of our paper to make room for the particulars of the first "war in Kansas." Much remains to be said at another time; but this much seemed necessary, to place the full facts before the country as soon as possible. We have endeavored to be impartial, and to do justice to all; and yet where so much was due we were very conscious of having come short of our purpose. The Council of Safety have appointed G. P. LOWRY, Esq., the historian of the events, and requested him to prepare a complete statement to be filed in the archives of the Territory. It will be done, and well done, and wherein we have come short he will supply with pleasure. In the meantime the public must be satisfied with this outline sketch, with such additional items as will be furnished by other journals and letter writers.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

The Herald of Freedom.

We appear before the reader this week shorn somewhat of our fair proportions. Our stock of paper, which we ordered on the 3d of October, has not arrived—the river is closed, and our only remedy for the winter is to diminish the length and number of our columns to fit some paper which we have found at Kansas City, Mo., and which we have secured for our use. This will carry us to the opening of navigation in the spring, when we shall go back to our former size. None can deplore the necessity of cutting down our columns more than ourselves. It has ever been our ambition to publish a good paper, one that would equal in spirit, size, and mechanical appearance the best of our country exchanges; and our motto ever has been "UPWARD AND ONWARD." We trust our temporary diminution of size, under the present circumstances, will not be taken as a retrograde step, as we are confident that with the arrangements which we are now perfecting we shall be able, by the first of March next, to get fully under way again with our sails all set, on a wide and open sea. In the mean time, the kind reader will receive the small sheet, made as rich and as interesting with short articles as our pen and scissors can make it.

Reply to the True American.

Several of our most prominent citizens are now canvassing the Territory in behalf of Gov. Reeder's election to Congress.—Kansas Herald of Freedom.

Can Anti-Slavery men in Kansas be in no better business than "canvassing" for the election of a man identified with the party and the Administration that has originated, consummated, and is carrying on all the aggressions and outrages from which they suffer?—Erie True American.

Does our friend CATLIN understand that the Free State party of Kansas is made up of all the elements of the old as well as new parties in the East, and that many who were active in securing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are now active in getting the same principle adopted by the people of Kansas? Would it be policy, or even just, to drive a large part of our Free State strength from us merely because we formerly differed on other questions? We believe Gov. REEDER as true to freedom as is our friend of the True American, with whom we labored for years in getting our free soil views adopted by the county. The Governor views many things differently from us, and has been connected with a party with which we have been battling from our earliest connection with political matters; and yet we see no reason why we should not hail with pleasure his hearty co-operation in making Kansas a free State, as also every other member of that party who take the same views of the questions of to-day with us. Does our friend stop to inquire from which party a person came who unites his destiny in the future with the Republican party, and who labors to advance its interests. Col. LANE was a member of the last Congress, and we regret to say, voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill with all its infamous provisions, yet we find him laboring apparently, as devotedly as any of us, to secure freedom to the people of this Territory. We are truly glad to receive his services, and know he labors as efficiently as any one to carry forward the measures we are struggling to advance. It would afford us equal pleasure to find Gov. Shannon and Frank Pierce laboring in the same direction.

The present settlers of Kansas came here to build up for themselves permanent homes. The questions of party distinction, which had influenced them in the old States, were lost sight of, and all their hopes for the future were centered here. The insignificant questions of Banks and Tariffs, and lesser still, who should be President, was merged in the great question of freedom for ourselves and our children.

The Free State party in Kansas is made up, as we before stated, of every shade of political opinion, and we subscribe no man. Even pro-slavery men are willing to labor in our ranks, shall never be driven away. When we succeed in surrounding our homes with the protection of law, when the mantle of liberty shall cover the weak as well as the strong—the poor man as well as the rich, and none shall dare intrude upon the prerogative of his neighbor, there will be time for us to divide, and form new issues; but now the great principles enunciated by Webster, when speaking of the national confederacy, is true of the people of Kansas in their individual capacity:—"Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

For the purpose of furnishing new subscribers, and the many who desire to send the late important news to their friends in the east, we have republished from our last issue the commencement of the particulars of the war, and have brought the whole down, with additional editorial articles, to the disbandment of the army on Tuesday last.

Those desiring extra copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM this week, can be supplied with any number at five cents a copy.

The Election.

The election on the 15th inst., in the Lawrence precinct, resulted in giving 348 votes for the Constitution, and 1 against it. For a General Banking Law, 225; against such a law, 83. In favor of Negro exclusion, 134; against Negro exclusion, 223.

A separate poll was opened in another place for Delegates to a Free State Convention to be held on the 22d inst., which resulted in the election of Dr. Robinson, W. I. R. Blackman, Jas. Blood, G. P. Lowry, J. D. Barnes, J. S. Emery, G. B. Abbott, S. C. Smith, Joel Grover, M. Hunt, G. W. Deitzler, with majorities of about 100 each, over Josiah Miller, Turner Sampson, Wm. Yates, H. F. Miller, Wesley Duncan, C. H. Thomas, Robert Pierson, J. H. Kennedy, N. B. Blanton, E. B. Pardam, J. M. McGee.

We have deferred the publication of this number of our paper till Monday morning, the 17th of Dec., on account of an accident to one of our linking rollers. We hope to be in a condition soon that we shall appear before our readers regularly. No paper was issued on the 8th inst., owing to the excitement of the times, and the fact that all hands about our office were either on duty or at work on job work, which the occasion demanded.

First Church in Kansas.

It is now a settled matter that the first church erected in Kansas will be under the auspices of the Unitarians. The sum of \$5,000 has been raised in the denomination for the purpose, and the agent, Mr. E. P. Whitman, is now on his way to the Territory to superintend the work. A gentleman of this city has subscribed \$500 towards purchasing a bell, on the condition that a clock should be placed in the tower, so that the New England emigrants, when they are in the city of Lawrence, shall see a structure to remind them of home. The Sunday school library connected with this pioneer parish will be one of the largest and most complete in the country. The Rev. E. N. Nutt, well and favorably known here will be the pastor of the Society. He is now in the Territory as the Missionary of the American Unitarian Association.—Boston Transcript.

The church spoken of in the above paragraph will not be erected until spring, in consequence of the scarcity of workmen to push forward a job of this character as rapidly as is desirable. The excavation is made for the basement, and the material is on the ground.

Kansas.

The Mobile Advertiser says that at the coming session of the Alabama Legislature, a proposition to appropriate \$100,000 from the Treasury, to aid in making Kansas a slave State, will be warmly pressed upon that body.—Erie.

Alabama and every slave State in the Union, may each appropriate \$1,000,000 with the view of making Kansas a slave State, and they cannot succeed in their purpose.

If Alabama desires to strengthen the bonds of slavery, let them turn their attention homeward, for Freedom, who has so long been oppressed, has determined on vindicating herself in the future, and will carry the war into the enemy's camp.

Constitution of Kansas.

Gen. Cass has been invited by the Kansas Free State Committee to present their State Constitution to the United States Senate. This will place the old gentleman in a tight place.—Erie.

We are happy to state that Gen. Cass has accepted the invitation, and will present our State Constitution to the United States Senate. When he shall learn that it meets the approbation of nineteen-twentieths of the entire population of the Territory, as it does, he will labor as few men can to secure its early adoption.

Quarter-Master A. H. MALLORY, and Commissary Geo. W. HERT, request those having bills against either of their departments incurred during the "late war," to present them, in due form, for payment, prior to the 30th inst.

Yours Truly,

G. W. BROWN.